



MILITARY RUSSIA
DOMESTIC MILITARY EQUIPMENT (after 1945)

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Rocket B-757/17D

DATA FOR 1997 (in progress)
Missile V-757 / 17D
★

Experimental missile for S-75 SAM system . It was developed under the name V-757 by the decree of the USSR Council of Ministers (June 1958) in KB-1 (now - NPO Almaz) on the basis of the serial missile V-755 . In order to create a new missile, the experimental missile 17D was developed and tested in OKB-2 (MKB Fakel). The first mock-up samples were built in late 1959. The first launch - 23.01.1960. The end of testing of the missile 17D - summer 1962.

Author: [DIMMI](#) Created: 04.11.2010 22:23:55 Comments: [1](#) [READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

Complex 2K11 Krug - SA-4 GANEF

DATA FOR 1997 (in progress)
The 2K11 Krug complex, the 3M8, 3M8M, 3M8M1, 3M8M2 missile - SA-4 GANEF
★★

Anti-aircraft missile system for the air defense of ground forces. It was created according to the decree of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 188-88 of 13.02.1958 in OKB-8 GKAT (chief designer L.V. Lyulyev) under the supervision of P.D. Grushin, V. Efremov and I. Drize in the NPO Antey. In service since 1964.

Author: [DIMMI](#) Created: 04.11.2010 22:16:35 Comments: [10](#) [READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

Complex S-125 - SA-3 GOA

DATA FOR 1997 (in progress)
Complex S-125 "Neva", missile 5B27 (5B24) - SA-3A GOA
Complex S-125M "Pechora" - SA-3B GOA
Complex S-125M1A - SA-3C GOA
★★

Anti-aircraft missile system of the air defense. Developed in the MKB "Fakel". The warhead was developed in NII-6 (now - Central Research Institute of Chemical Engineering) under the supervision of Yu. Lazarev. R & D since March 1956. Tests - 1960. State tests and acceptance into service - March 1961. Entered into combat air defense units - since 1964 (missile 5V24, for example).

Author: [DIMMI](#) Created: 04.11.2010 21:58:37 Comments: [30](#) [READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

Dal - SA-5 GRIFFON

DATA FOR 1997 (correction required!)
The Dal complex, the 400 missile - SA-5 GRIFFON
★

Multi-channel universal air defense system with missile defense capabilities. The missile was created in OKB-301 of S.A. Lavochkin for the Leningrad air defense system. R & D of the complex since 1955. In April 1957, a preliminary design of the missile was released. By August 1957, the design was completed. Testing began in late 1958-1959. Full-scale testing of the complex in full force began in January 1962 (during the launches, not a single Il-28 target was shot down due to equipment failures). The tests took place at the Sary-Shagan test site. All work was stopped in December 1962 due to the disbandment of OKB-301 and the successful testing of the V-1000 missiles . On November 7, 1963, the rocket was shown for the first time at the Parade on Red Square in Moscow.

Author: [DIMMI](#) Created: 28.03.2010 15:17:06 Comments: [0](#) [READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

S-50

DATA AS OF 1997 (in progress)
S-50 Complex
★

Multi-channel SAM (project). It was developed in KB-1 from March 1955 on the basis of the S-25 "Berkut" as part of the Leningrad air defense system. R & D was curtailed in 1957 before testing began due to the country's leadership's "fascination" with the multifunctional (air defense - missile defense) system "Dal" (OKB-301 S.A. Lavochkin, not completed).

Author: [DIMMI](#) Created: 03.11.2010 21:32:21 Comments: [2](#) [READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)


Rocket 32B

DATA AS OF 1997 (in progress)
Rocket 32B
★

Experimental SAM designed by D. L. Tomashevich Design Bureau. Tested in 1953-1954. First SAM with inclined launch and solid rocket booster as the 1st stage. Intended for the designed mobile SAM system. Not in service. No other data.


Catalog of military equip

- AIR
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	2,35M		50,864
	350,909		48,856
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	137,571		34,647
	123,545		32,275
	84,775		28,245
	71,414		27,495
	62,144		25,074



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[Electronic warfare complex K](#)
PPP Wrote:...After all, Donald Coo has enough RTR systems - he was guaranteed to "write" ...
[Big Prison](#) 2017-11-01 18:47

[Electronic warfare complex K](#)
Altimeter Wrote:...If the reason for absence of the first is known, then Voodoo was not bad...
[Bolshoy Prison](#) 2017-11-01 18:28

[Electronic warfare complex K](#)
PPP Wrote:Max V wrote: data on no use of Khibiny ...There are general rules of counteraction...
[Altimeter](#) 2017-11-01 17:46

[Electronic warfare complex K](#)
And a video-schmideo to boot <https://youtu.be/kOocQ3ru4QUE> pa fa
[oldstaryi](#) 2017-10-31 20:43

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 03.11.2010 21:23:37

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RZS-115 Raven system, Strizh missile

DATA FOR 2010 (standard update)

RZS-115 "Voron" system, "Strizh" missile

★★★★

Experimental anti-aircraft rocket system with a fin-stabilized unguided rocket projectile. The system was developed by GSNII-642 (until 1952 - KB-2) under the supervision of A.D. Nadirazde in accordance with the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 4811-2092 of December 1, 1950. The missile was an analogue of the Typhoon R missile. A battery of the RZS-115 system (12 PU) fired up to 1,440 missiles in 5-7 seconds. Factory tests of the missile and launcher were successfully completed in February 1954. After modifications, field tests of 2 launchers and 2,500 missiles were started in November 1955. Field tests were completed by military unit 15644 in March 1956 with positive results. Ballistic tables were fired. Complex range tests of three S-81 launchers, a PUS, a radar and a computing device were conducted at the NIAP range from December 1956 to June 1957. Based on the results of the complex tests, due to low efficiency against low-flying targets and high ammunition consumption, it was recognized that adopting the system into service was inappropriate.



Radar of the "Voron" system - SON-30 gun guidance station, Air Defense Forces Museum, Zarya, Moscow Region (photo - Vitaly Kuzmin, <http://vitalykuzmin.net>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 07.11.2010 23:49:57

Comments: [6](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)

55ZH6U Nebo-U - TALL RACK

DATA AS OF 2014 (standard replenishment)

55Zh6U "Nebo-U" - TALL RACK

55Zh6UE "Nebo-UE" - TALL RACK

55Zh6UM "Niobium"

★★★★

Three-coordinate radar for standby mode detection and tracking of air objects in the meter range. Development of the 55Zh6U radar under the "Nebo-U" R&D project was started by NIIRT (Gorky, now Nizhny Novgorod, since 1991 - NNIIRT) in 1986 by decision of the Military-Industrial Complex under the USSR Council of Ministers and was completed in 1992. Chief Designer of the radar is Aleksandr Zachepitsky. State tests of the 55Zh6U radar were conducted in 1992 at the Kapustin Yar proving ground ([source](#)). Serial production was organized on the basis of NNIIRT in 1994, the first serial radar was released by the pilot production of NNIIRT in 1995. In 2003, the creators of the Nebo-U radar were awarded the State Prize of Russia. In 2006-2008, the radar was serially produced and supplied to the Air Defense Forces. In October 2009, qualification tests of the Nebo-U radar were successfully completed, and a positive conclusion was issued on the possibility of serial production. In 2009-2010, work was carried out to deploy the radar at air defense positions. According to the annual reports of NNIIRT in 2009 and 2010, serial production of the radar was no longer carried out, serial production of individual components of the radar was carried out. Since 2011, serial 55Zh6U radars have been supplied to the troops by Nitel OJSC (Nizhny Novgorod).

The radar is designed to detect, measure coordinates and track air targets of various classes - aircraft, cruise and guided missiles, small hypersonic, ballistic, low-observable using stealth technology. Including in automatic mode and when operating both autonomously and as part of the automated control system of air defense units. The radar provides recognition of target classes, determination of the nationality of air objects, direction finding of active jammers. When paired with a secondary radar, the radar can be used as a route locator for air traffic control.

In some sources and in brochures from exhibitions, the radar is called "Nebo-UE". Perhaps they mean "Nebo-UE" - an export version of the radar.

[Electronic warfare complex K](#)

In principle, so much has been written about Khibiny that, thanks to some, it is not entirely...

[oldstari](#) 2017-10-31 20:37

[Electronic warfare complex K](#)

Photo of the piece of iron itself

[Sierra](#) 2016-09-18 16:10

[Electronic warfare complex K](#)

The material, of course, is not entirely appropriate, but it fits in with the discussion here...

[osankin](#) 2014-09-09 12:05

[Electronic warfare complex K](#)

PPP Wrote: Moreover - you can't explain why they are suppressing Aegis radars at such a low...

[Artist](#) 2014-09-09 00:12

[Electronic warfare complex K](#)

Max Wrote: Ok, thanks for the answer, frankly speaking, not a sin answer to those...

[Artist](#) 2014-09-08 23:43

[Electronic warfare complex K](#)

Max Wrote: data on the non-use of Khibiny ...There are general rules counteracting the means...

[PPP](#) 2014-09-05 18:28



Radar 55Zh6U "Nebo-U". Probably at the NNIIRT test site (<http://www.nnirt.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 25.12.2011 01:50:07

Comments: [38](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →

96L6-1 / 96L6E All-altitude detector

DATA AS OF 2014 (in progress)

96L6-1 / 96L6E "All-Altitude Detector"



Mobile radar system for detecting aerodynamic and ballistic objects at low, medium and high altitudes. The radar was developed and is manufactured by the Almaz-Antey Air Defense Concern. The first public demonstration of the 96L6E radar took place at the MAKS-2001 air show in Ramenskoye. State tests of the 96L6E radar were successfully completed in 2005. The 96L6-1 radar was adopted by the Russian Aerospace Defense Forces by the Order of the Minister of Defense in 2008 ([source](#)).

Serial production of the radar has been carried out by the Lianozovo Electromechanical Plant (JSC NPO LEMZ) since at least 2007. In October 2011, NPO LEMZ made a decision to extend the State tests of the 96L6AP antenna post until 2012 ([source](#) - *Annual Report of JSC NPO LEMZ for 2011*).



Radar 96L6E "All-altitude detector" in the deployed position, version on one vehicle (<http://www.lemz.ru/>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 05.05.2014 00:55:21

Comments: [3](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →

Svet-VSG / Svet-KU

DATA AS OF 2014 (standard replenishment)

Svet-VSG / Svet-KU complex

★★★

Electronic warfare complex for the Strategic Missile Forces' positional areas. The developer and supplier of the Svet-VSG and Svet-KU complexes is STC LLC. Development of the Svet-VSG complex began before 2010. Probably, the Svet-VSG complex was also accepted into service with the Russian Armed Forces before 2010, and the Svet-KU complex was accepted into service in 2012 (*source* - *Electronic Warfare*).

The delivery of the Svet-VSG complexes to the Strategic Missile Forces was completed in December 2013. Deployment of the complexes in the positional areas is planned for 2014 (media reports dated 27.03.2014). In this regard, specialists of the electronic warfare (EW) troops undergo retraining at the inter-service Center for the Preparation and Combat Use of EW Troops (Tambov).

The Svet-VSG complex is stationary and is designed to assess the electromagnetic environment, search, detect and expressly analyze radio emissions, as well as determine the location of their sources in the VHF and UHF ranges, when working together with similar stationary and mobile technical control and radio reconnaissance complexes (*source*).



Antenna-feeder system of the Svet-VSG complex (Electronic warfare in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation - 2013. Collection. Moscow, "Information Bridge", 2013).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 03.05.2014 08:50:58

Comments: [5](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)PR-1 / PR-2

DATA AS OF 2014 (standard replenishment)

PR-1 missile / product No. 80 / DL-1

PR-2 missile

★★

Tactical missile with a solid-fuel engine (the first domestic long-range solid-fuel missile, "Porokhovaya Rocket-1"). The development of the missile was started at NII-4 under the supervision of Boris Zhitkov in 1955 in pursuance of the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers "189-89" dated February 13, 1953. According to the same Resolution, some of the missile units were manufactured at the Barrikady plant in Stalingrad. Of the 25 ordered DL-1 products, 20 units were manufactured.

The PR-1 missile was successfully tested at the Kapustin Yar test site in 1959 (*source*). In the same year, the USSR Council of Ministers issued a Resolution on the development of a more powerful PR-2 missile based on the PR-1 (it was not created or tested), which was to become an analogue and competitor of the R-11 SCUD-A missile . By default, the PR-1 missile data.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 22.04.2009 23:06:58

Comments: [5](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)1L222 Autobase

DATA FOR 2014 (standard update)

1L222 "Avtobaza"

1L222M "Avtobaza-M" Executive radio-technical reconnaissance complex - a component of the mobile electronic warfare complex with SPN-2 / SPN-4 jamming stations. The complex was developed by VNII "Gradient". The complex is manufactured by NPO Kvant (Novgorod). **The purpose of the reconnaissance complex** is to passively detect emitting radars, including pulsed side-looking aircraft radars, weapons control radars and low-altitude flight support radars, and to provide the automated control post with angular coordinates of the operating radars (azimuth, elevation angle), radar class, frequency range number according to the lettering of the SPN-2 or SPN-4 jamming stations.

★★★★



Deployed RTR complex 1L222 "Avtobaza" (publication 06.06.2013, photo - NPO "Kvant", <http://www.rostec.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 26.10.2011 21:30:47

Comments: [36](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)

Tiger GAZ-2330

DATA FOR 2014 (standard replenishment)

"Tiger" GAZ-2975 / GAZ-2330

★★★★

Armored car / special transport vehicle (STS) / special police vehicle (SPV). The order for the creation of an armored car was placed by the UAE Armed Forces leadership in the late 1990s. The car was developed by a group of GAZ designers led by A.G. Masyagin using the experience of operating Hummer SUVs in the UAE army. An experimental vehicle was developed - the special transport vehicle "Tiger" (GAZ-2975). During the design process, the problem of unifying the vehicle in units with the BTR-80 and the armored vehicle GAZ-39371 "Vodnik" was solved. In 2000, prototypes of the vehicles and documentation were transferred to the customer - the Bin Jaber Group (UAE). Using these prototypes, the AR-17 Nimr vehicle was later created in the UAE together with Renault. Several prototypes of the Tiger vehicle were first demonstrated in Russia at a demonstration of equipment at the Central Research Institute-21 of the Russian Ministry of Defense in Bronnitsy in August 2002.

Special thanks to the user <http://militaryrussia.ru/forum> Hard Boiled for informational assistance.



Armored vehicle SPM-1 "Tiger" GAZ-233034 of the Russian Armed Forces during the blockade of the Ukrainian border troops in Balaklava, Crimea, 01.03.2014 (<http://conflict.rbc.ua/>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 11/19/2010 07:29:08

Comments: [200](#)

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55Ж6М Sky-M

DATA AS OF 2014 (standard replenishment)

55Zh6M "Nebo-M"

55Zh6ME "Nebo-ME"



Inter-service mobile radar system for detecting aerodynamic and ballistic objects at medium and high altitudes. The system is made in a block-modular design. The system was developed according to the R&D "Nebo-M" by NNIIRT (Nizhny Novgorod) starting in the 1990s. In 1999, a decision was made to place the radar modules on the chassis of the Bryansk Automobile Plant (BAZ). In 2008, a prototype of the integrated secondary radar module (ISR, R&D "Nebo-M") was fully manufactured. In 2008, the first stage of preliminary tests of the 55Zh6M radar prototype, consisting of the RLM-M meter radar module and the RLC control cabin, was completed with a positive result. In 2009, field tests were conducted and the 55Zh6M radar prototype was presented for state tests, complete with the RLM-M (meter radar module), RLM-D (decimeter radar module) and the RLC control cabin with the built-in secondary radar module (BSRM). The centimeter radar module in the form of a prototype has not yet been created as of the summer of 2009.

According to protocol No. 13 dated 18.03.2010 summing up the results of the competition for the delivery of the radar prototype, the competition was held by the Russian Ministry of Defense, the winner was NNIIRT. In 2010, the first stage of state testing of the prototype under the Nebo-M R&D project was completed and the second stage was started; the stage of adjusting the working design documentation based on the results of the first stage of state testing was completed. In 2011, state testing of the prototype 55Zh6M radar complex was completed with a positive result. The stage of adjusting the design documentation based on the test results was completed with a transfer to the letter O1.

The contract for the supply of the first serial 55Zh6M complex (1 set) was signed by NNIIRT with the Russian Ministry of Defense in the spring of 2010. Within the framework of the State Defense Order-2011, NNIIRT is carrying out serial production - the nomenclature position of the production plan for the manufacture of the 55Zh6M product was fulfilled. In 2011, no products were delivered to the customer. On August 10, 2012, a sample of the complex called 55Zh6ME "Nebo-ME" was shown at an equipment exhibition in Ramenskoye dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Russian Air Force.

On January 25, 2013, the media reported that in 2013 the Western Military District will receive the Nebo-M radar; the number of radars received is not specified ([source](#)).



Meter-long module of the RLM-M radar of the 55Zh6ME "Nebo-ME" radar complex, Ramenskoye, exhibition for the 100th anniversary of the Russian Air Force, August 10, 2012 (photo - Vitaly Kuzmin, <http://vitalykuzmin.net>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 20,08,2012 07:17:13

Comments: [12](#)

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130mm gun M-46/52P482

DATA AS OF 2014 (standard replenishment)

M-46 / 52P482

★★★

130 mm towed gun / field gun. Developed by the artillery design bureau of plant No. 172 named after V.M. Molotov, chief designer - M.Yu. Tsirlunikov. On April 23, 1946, the Main Artillery Directorate (GAU) of the USSR Armed Forces issued tactical and technical requirements (TTT) for the design of a hull duplex of 130 mm and 152 mm guns on a single carriage to replace the 122 mm A-19 gun (GRAU index - 52P471) and the 152 mm howitzer-gun ML-20 (GRAU index - 52G544A). The work was sanctioned by several Resolutions of the USSR Council of Ministers, the first of which was issued on June 10, 1947 (No. 1540-687). The developed samples received the factory indexes M-46 and M-47 (M stands for "Motovilikha", a district of the city). Their technical design was reviewed by the GAU on December 27, 1946, and after revision was re-reviewed and approved on May 28, 1947.

Experimental samples of the 130-mm M-46 and 152-mm M-47 guns were manufactured by Plant No. 172 named after V.M. Molotov in June 1948. After passing factory tests, the experimental sample of the M-47 and the pipe from the M-46 were sent to NIAP, where in July-November 1948 the M-46 and S-69 underwent competitive tests. At NIAP, the M-46 and M-47 barrels were fired alternately from one carriage (M-46). In total, 1,347 shots were fired from the M-46, and 1,319 shots from the M-47 barrel. In addition, the carriage with the M-46 was tested by being towed by an AT-S tractor (including at a speed of up to 5 km/h, with the barrel not transferred to the traveling position), for 2,277 km. As part of the measures to eliminate design flaws, from July 27 to November 14, 1949, NIAP conducted repeated joint tests of the S-69, M-46 and M-47 artillery systems, during which 1,249 shots were fired from the M-46, and 423 shots from the M-47, in addition, the M-46 traveled 568 km by towing. Troop tests of four M-46 and four M-47 were conducted between September 9 and November 9, 1950, according to the results of which both artillery systems were recognized as having successfully passed the tests and were recommended for adoption into service.



130 mm gun M-46 in the Artillery Museum in St. Petersburg (<http://tanky.dovidnyk.info>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 25.03.2011 00:30:08

Comments: [2](#)

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1RL115 / P-90 Pamir

DATA AS OF 2014 (in progress)

1RL115 / P-90 "Pamir"



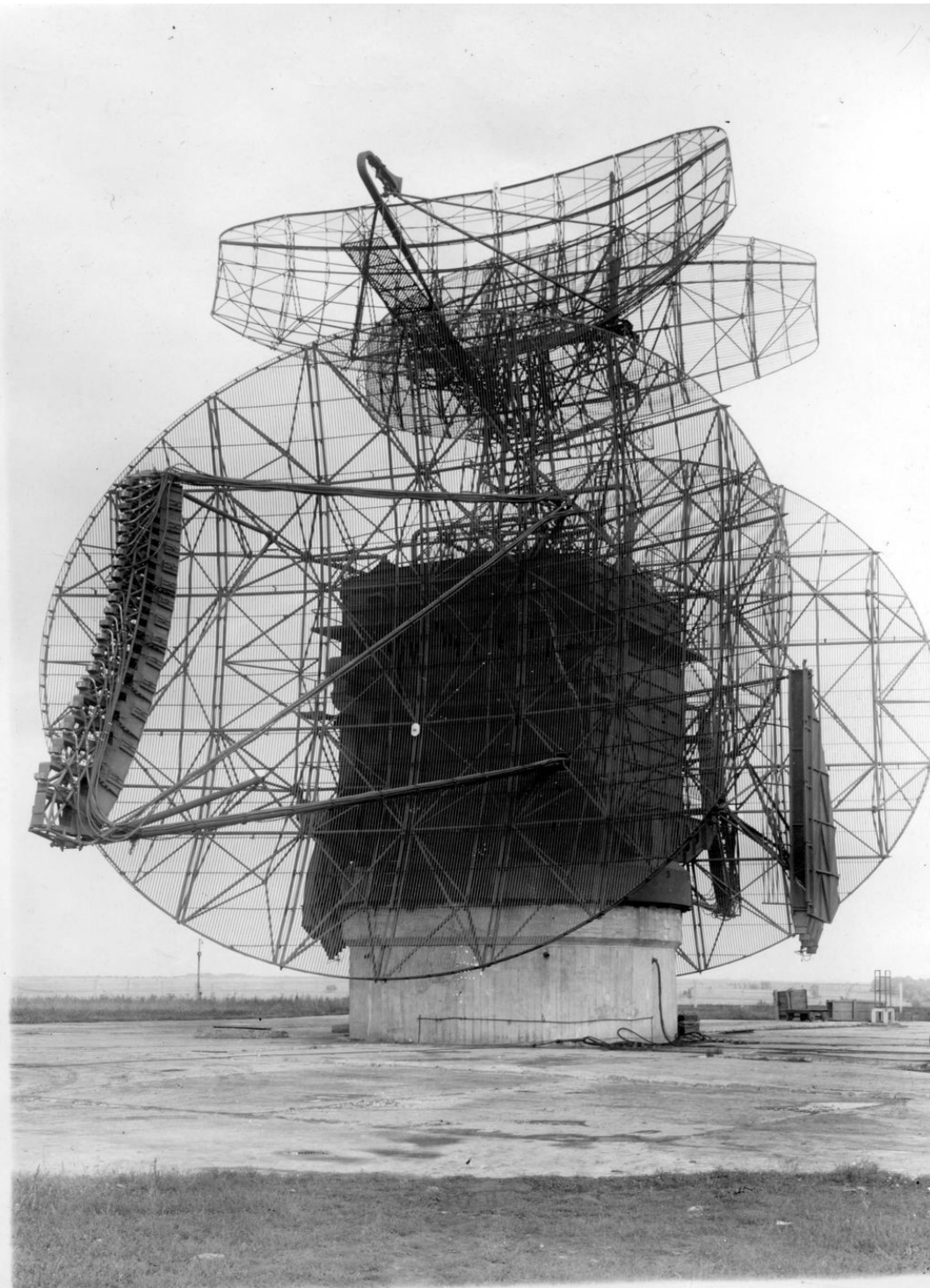
Three-coordinate radar for detection and tracking of air targets. After the Telemechanics Institute NII-20 was renamed on March 13, 1954 into the State Union Order of the Red Banner of Labor Research Institute NII-244 (now the All-Russian Research Institute of Radio Engineering), NII-244 was tasked with creating a new powerful interference-resistant three-coordinate all-round surveillance radar P-90 "Pamir". The antenna system of the Pamir radar was developed under the supervision of A.R. Volpert.

When creating the Pamir radar, a number of new technical problems were solved for the first time in domestic practice:

- the decimeter wave range was mastered;
- a dual-frequency method of protection against passive interference was applied;
- protection against active enemy interference and asynchronous interference from adjacent radars was used;
- a partial method of circular space scanning was implemented, ensuring simultaneous determination of all three coordinates of air targets;
- the rate of output of target coordinates was doubled due to the installation of two antenna-feeder systems on the support and rotary device;
- powerful pulse klystrons were used in transmitting devices and quartz stabilization of emitted frequencies.

In the process of creating the radar, a large amount of scientific and experimental work was carried out, and broad cooperation between scientific and industrial organizations was formed. At that time, no other team in the country had such a class of three-coordinate radars with high productivity and power. Due to the large reserve available at NII-244 (the topics "Topol", "Kama", "Steklo", "Altai"), the task was solved.

In total, several P-90 "Pamir" radars were built and used by the country's air defense forces. The use of the radar ceased in the late 1970s ([source](#)).



Antenna post of radar 1RL115 / P-90 "Pamir" (<http://www.russianarms.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 02.01.2014 01:21:42

Comments: [2](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

La-350 Burya / product 350

DATA FOR 2013 (in progress)
La-350 "Storm", / "product 350"

★ ★ ★

**Dedicated to the memory
of S.V.Andreev (Pit)**

Intercontinental cruise missile (MKR). The missile was designed by OKB-301 of S.A. Lavochkin with the aim of creating an intercontinental carrier of a nuclear charge to destroy targets with pre-determined coordinates - cities, command posts, industrial centers.

The ideology of domestic long-range cruise missiles was laid down in the EKR missile project of S.P. Korolev, which was developed by KB-1, including using German experience. In April 1953, the USSR Council of Ministers approved the R-7, 350 and 40 missile projects for development (the latter - "Burya" and "Buran"). On March 17, 1954, by a Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, testing grounds for the R-7, 350 and 40 missiles were selected. On May 20, 1954, the Council of Ministers of the USSR issued Resolution No. 957-409 "On the transfer of work on intercontinental cruise missiles to the Ministry of Aviation Industry of the USSR" and full-scale development of the missile began.

Research work on the Burya missile project was carried out under the supervision of M.V. Keldysh at NII-1 (NIITP). In September 1956, after the performance characteristics of the nuclear charge were clarified, the tactical and technical requirements for the cruise missile were changed - the mass of the warhead was increased. On March 24, 1958, the State Committee for Industrial Safety issued a decree "On the creation of the Burya cruise missile and the progress of work on the 40 Buran cruise missile."

The missiles were produced at Aircraft Plant No. 18 (Samara, now the Aviakor plant).

The first launch took place on August 1, 1957, at the Kapustin Yar test site. The last test launch from Kapustin Yar took place on December

16, 1960.

Work on the creation of the Burya MKR was terminated by Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 138-48 of February 5, 1960 "On the termination of the development of the La-350 in OKB-301." According to other sources, the work was unexpectedly terminated in December 1960 with the wording "Stop work, destroy materials." At the time of the termination of work on the MKR, 19 missiles were prepared for testing.



Intercontinental cruise missile La-350 "Burya" (<http://www.aviacor.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 23.11.2013 01:10:14

Comments: [16](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →

T-72 Ural

DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)

"object 172"	T-72AV
T-72 "Ural" / "object 172M"	T-72B/B1
T-72 "Ural-1" / "object 172M1"	T-72S / T-72M1M
T-72K "Ural-K" / "object 172MK"	T-72BK
T-72A / "object 176"	T-72B(M) / T-72BM
T-72AK / "object 176K"	T-72BA
T-72M / M1	

★★★★

Medium and main tank. Developed by the Uralvagonzavod Design Bureau (UVZ, Nizhny Tagil), Chief Designer V.N. Venediktov. The tank was developed starting in 1967 as a result of work on adapting a modification of the [T-64A](#) tank with a V-45 diesel engine ("Object 445") for production at the Uralvagonzavod Production Association. Adopted into service in 1973. Serially produced at the Uralvagonzavod Plant (UVZ, Nizhny Tagil, production capacity - 1,200 tanks / year) since 1974 (the first modifications were in production until 1979). Between 1974 and 1990, Uralvagonzavod produced 20,544 T-72 tanks of various modifications. The largest number of T-72 tanks - 1,559 units - were produced in 1985 ([source](#)).

Description of modifications - in the Modifications section (see below). If the modification name is not specified, the data applies to all main modifications of the tank.



T-72AV tank of the Syrian Armed Forces. Photo probably from 2012-2013 ([source](#)).



T-72C tanks of the Indian Armed Forces, probably spring 2012 (<http://www.militaryphotos.net>).



Main tank T-72BA (photo by S.V. Andreev, Samara, May 9, 2008)

Boomerang

DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)

R&D "Boomerang"



Project of a modular armored personnel carrier (APC). The development of the modular APC "Boomerang" based on a medium wheeled unified platform was ordered by the Russian Ministry of Defense to replace the BTR-90 as of mid-2011. The development is being carried out by the Military-Industrial Company jointly with the Arzamas Machine-Building Plant. According to media reports, the APC project has already been approved by November 2011. On the basis of the new APC, by replacing modules, it is planned to create a SAM launcher, a reconnaissance vehicle, an ambulance, an ATGM vehicle, and an IFV in a wheeled version. In early 2011, press releases stated that the prototype development should be completed by 2015, but on 21 February 2012, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Ground Forces announced that the first samples would be delivered to the troops in 2013, and mass deliveries would begin in 2015.

On 11 October 2012, the media reported that the first two APC samples on the universal Boomerang platform would be presented to the customer in 2013. A mock-up (not a prototype) of the Boomerang APC was shown at a closed showing of the RAE-2013 arms exhibition in September 2013 in Nizhny Tagil ([source](#)).

In 2015, it is planned to begin serial production of both the platforms and the APC in particular.



Reconstruction of the image of the APC on the Boomerang platform shown at a presentation for journalists at the Arzamas Machine-Building Plant, 22.02.2013 (original photo taken from <http://militaryrussia.ru/forum/>).



Presumed sketch of the APC on the Boomerang platform, June 2012 (<http://gurkhan.blogspot.com>).

Author: DIMMI

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Kurganets-25

DATA AS OF 2013 (standard replenishment)

R&D "Kurganets"

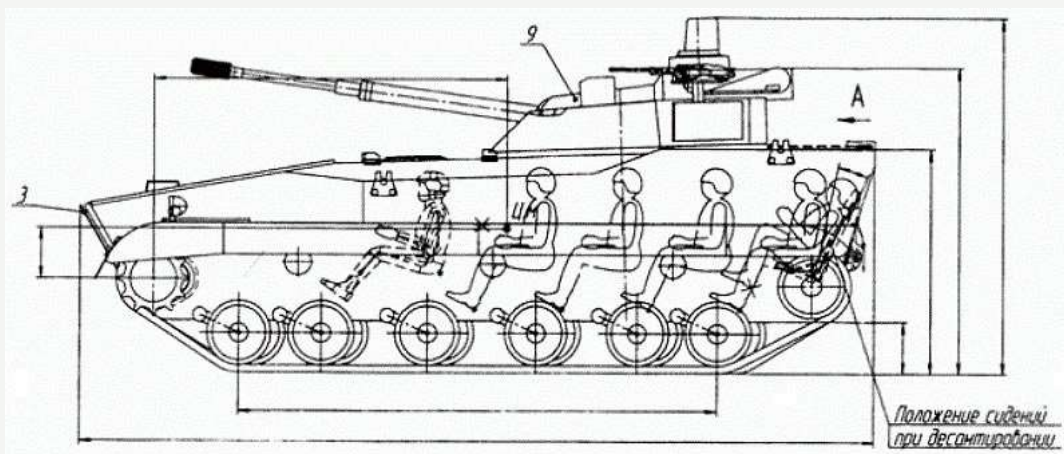
R&D "Kurganets-25"



Infantry fighting vehicle (IFV) / interspecific medium tracked platform. The platform is being developed within the framework of the State Defense Order by JSC "Kurganmashzavod". As an amphibious IFV, the R&D "Kurganets-25" is expected to replace the BMP-3 in the ground forces. The task for the development of "Kurganets-25" provides for the creation of a tracked platform by 2016. Production of IFVs and platforms is planned to be carried out at JSC "Kurganmashzavod".

The working prototype of the platform was planned to be presented to the customer in 2012, but these plans were not fulfilled. On 22.01.2013, the media announced that the prototype of the lightly armored amphibious infantry fighting vehicle "Kurganets-25" would be

presented in the spring of 2013. At the RAE-2013 arms exhibition, which took place in Nizhny Tagil in September 2013, the prototype of the "Kurganets-25" infantry fighting vehicle was shown at a closed show. It is reported that 16 infantry fighting vehicles of this type will be included in the parade crew of the Victory Parade on May 9, 2014.



Sketch of an early design of the BMP "Kurganets", probably 2004 (<http://www.rusarmy.com>).

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